These, doubtless, could be secured by a convey-ance in our Havre line, and over the railroads of France, to Aix la Chapelle, through a proper postagreement with this Republic.

For the purpose of pointing out an important reform, I beg leave to refer to the fact that soon after coming into office, you discovered certain ir-regularities and abuses in that branch of post office iness called "Distribution of Mails," and orbusiness called "Distribution of Mails," and ordered most vigorous measures to correct them.
Certain Post-Offices designated for the purpose
collect and receive the mails, both in large and
separate packages, from various points, for particular regions of country, and then distribute
them to the small places to which they are addressed. They are laudmarks to the distant offlees to suide the course of their mails to remote Sees, to guide the course of their mails to remote points, receiving them as they are made up at the points, receiving them as they are made up at the mailing office, and remailing them with a new post bill and new entries, in the accounts of "Mails received" and of "Mails sent" to their respective destinations. For this service the distributing Post Office receives a commission of 7 per cent. The evils incident to this operation are, too fre-The evils incident to this operation are, too frequent distribution, and consequent unsecessary expense and delay. Originally, the regulations of the department contemplated two distributions on each transmission to a distant place—for many years past but one—but in fact they occur so frequently in many places as to absorb almost all that remains of the postage of the letter, after taking out the delivery commission. The cause of these evils is obvious. It is much easier to mail these evils is obvious. these evils is obvious. It is much easier to mail the letter to the next distributing office, which is well known, and so on, along the whole route, well known, and so on, along the whole route, than to find out the ultimate distribution circle to which the office addressed belongs; and the avidity to swell the commission fund encourages the prac-tice. But this is not the worst. On being de-2ained to receive a distribution mailing, the letter in ninety nine cases out of a hundred loses its connexion with the cut-going mails, and serious nanecessary delays are thus occasioned. In a former report I showed that "distribution" is obformer report I showed that "distribution" is obsolete in other countries, and entirely unsuited to the present state of our mails. But a substitute scheme for forwarding mails for the purpose of guiding them to distant places in the right channels, by positive regulation, is indispensable. To effect the change, certain modifications of the present law, and provision for getting up and putting in operation the new plan, will be necessary.

Let "distribution" be abolished upon all except sea going mails. Issue written instructions, or rather partly written and partly printed, to every Post-Office in the United States, how to bag its matter, and the matter of other offices passing through it, to every other office in the United States, the chief portion of which could be stated in said instructions, under the names of States, or

in said instructions, under the names of States, or by counties in the States. What is here stated in so brief a space, would be a work of great labor, requiring for its execution the best and most minute knowledge of mail arrangements and the course of the mails that the department possesses, to be aided by personal consultations with the principal postmasters in all parts of the Union. On a line between two given offices, the internal of the line between two given offices, the internal of the line between two given offices, the internal of the line of the l cipal postmasters in all parts of the Union. On a line between two given offices, the intermediate points, where the routes join each other, that give the most direct course, would be specified as bagging points. Retain one foot of your compass on one of these extreme points, and shift the other to a new point on the circle, and you will see that new intermediary points of connection present themselves upon the new line thus described, which themselves upon the new line thus described, which will require a new designation of bagging, or forwarding offices, in the selection of which it is important to consider the frequency of their supply, the speed, and connections, and the probable amount of matter in filling a bag. Apply this illustration to the whole net work of our routes, and consider how various are the directions by which the mails traverse them, and some idea may be formed bow multifarious must be the instructions. formed how multifarious must be the instruction which this scheme of bagging and forwarding will which this scheme of bagging and forwarding with require. It would take a year to get them up, proba-bly more, and the entire appropriation of an officer to the task. To be uniform and perfect, it should be the work of one mind throughout; and it would amount to the greatest practical reform ever introduced into the operations of the service. Under this system, every letter would be mailed direct. The account of mails sent would show (in a column inserted for that purpose) to what office it was bagged. That office would forward it toward its destination by bagging it to the office to which it is instructed to bag such matter, and thus it it is instructed to bag such matter, and thus it would proceed from one bagging or forwarding point to another, to the Post-Office addressed. There would be no delay, as in distribution, at these forwarding points, because there is nothing to do but to shift the package from one bag to another, agreeably to the specific regulation. And with how much less clerical force in the office could this process be performed, than the complicated operation of opening the mail, resorting the cated operation of opening the mail, resorting the letters, remailing them with new post bins and new entries in the accounts, and rewrapping, tying and bagging it! And then the copying of these voluminous distribution accounts, and the ed with. The saving in clerk hire will be very great, and the business in all respects be better done. The accounts can be more easily checked when they are confined exclusively to the mailing and receiving office, and the trace of letters through the mails, in case of loss, can be made with far more certainty than now. The large offices will object, on secount of the loss of the distribution work. The force employed on it can be dispensed with. The labor of mailing the matter originating at the large offices will, doubtless, be greater than now, as mails will have to be divided into a greater number of packages: but this increase will be small in comparison with the dis-tribution work that will be discontinued. If more clerk hire is necessary than what the delivery commissions will pay for, it will be better and safer to submit the matter to the Postmaster General, to order such additional clerkships, and pay for them out of the general find, than incur the liballity to the abuses which you so well know the present system is subject to.

The time has arrived when it becomes a pres sing duty to simplify and economise the operations of the post office. Congress will, doubtless, reduce the rate of postage. A vast increase of the number of letters will be the consequence, and a great increase of business in the handling and charge of these letters, in the process of receiving making delivering and accounting. Dation ing, mailing, delivering, and accounting. Duties that can be dispensed with, like those of distribution, should be abolished, in order to apply the force occupied by them to more necessary labors

The undersigned is satisfied, from a trial of four-teen years, that the business of the Contract Office, faithfully performed, devolves on the officer who has it in charge, what, at the lowest estimate, and on fair comparison, amount to a double task. Relief would be afforded, to some extent, without injury to the public service, by establishing agents in the different sections of the United States, of corresponding functions with the English Sarveyor of Pasts, to take charge of certain matters of mail arrangements in his section, in which personal ob-servation on the spot, is beneficial, and makes the contracts, subject to confimation by the Postmas-ter General, on the inferior class of routes. This might be effected by some modification of the present special agencies, and some alterations in the law.

It would afford still further relief, and give more stability and efficiency to the service, if the duration of the contracts was regulated as in the English mail service. Instead of terminating absolutely at the expiration of four years, let the contract continue over beyond the time set, unless the Department or the contractor gives six months notice of intention to determine it on that day, with power to either, by like notice given at a certain portion of the year, to determine on a subsequent day. Whenever contracts were mu-tually satisfactory in their terms, and well performed, they would continue over, and thus great-ly moderate those revolutions in the service that succeed each annual letting, and so seriously disturb, for several months, each section of the Union once in four years, with the derangements inci-

dent to a change of contracts.

Believing that postage will be reduced as low
as it can be, short of contributing from the public treasury to the cost of transporting private correspondence—so low as to be relieved from that portion of the present charge which present charge which prevents the full use of the mails; and which is, beside, a tax imposed to defray the expense of certain measures of public policy, that the public at large should sustain and not the postage payer exclusively. I refer to this expected measure in connection with the subject of improvements in the performance of most office business. I do so to urge the impostance of baying a quiform rate of certains. ance of baving a uniform rate of postage, free from all exceptions that would interfere with the simplicity of the accounts, so that the entries in the post bill and the accounts may be made In the post bill and the accounts may be made solely by the number of rates, counting a double letter as two, and so on. There might be one rate for unpaid, and another (to be less) for paid letters; for the entries of unpaid and paid postage must of course be separate. There might be a separate rate for newspapers, because they cannot be entered in the post bill; but the account

of them should be kept by a quarterly exhibit. If pamphlet postage is not to be the same as newspaper, let it be, with a view to the accounts, double the newspaper postage, so that a pamphlet may be entered in the newspaper accounts as two newspapers; and where there is an additional charge on account of excess of weight, let it be made at full and not fractional rates, as at present.

Alterimization might he made in a lower rate. A discrimination might be made in a lower rate, for paid newspapers and pamphlets, without interfering with this principle of convenience in the accounts, which is a matter, certainly, worthy of areful consideration in framing the provisions of the law, since it will promote dispatch in business and accuracy in the accounts, and save labor and

From the nature of things, the low uniform letter rate will not include the sea going letters. But the postage on them needs alteration. There are now no less than ten or eleven different rates of postage on that class of letters—a most perplexing diversity. I judge that two rates would be sufficient, the highest, for correspondence with the Eastern continent and its islands, with South America, and all places on the Pacific and beyond, and the lowest rate for all other places to which etters are sent by sea conveyance. But the Post muster General should have the power of modifying these rates to conform to those of other countries, the better to enable him to make interns tional mail arrangements, or counteract any unfa-vorable postal policy in other governments.

Respectfully submitted,
S. R. HOBBIE, First Asst. Postmaster General.
To Hen. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General.

[F] UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE ABROAD, AS IN OPERATION ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER 1859. OPERATION ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER 1829.

1st—New-York, by Southampton, England, to Bremerhaven, Germany—Distance 3.750 miles—Once a month—Contracted 2or by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, C. H. Sand, President, at an annual cost of \$200,000. Under contract of the Postmaster General, agreeably to an act of Congress, of 3d March, 1845.

2d—Charleston, S. C., by Savannah, Ga., and Key West, Fis., to Havana, Cuba—Distance, 639 miles—Twice a month—Contracted for by M. C. Mordecal, at an annual cost of \$50,000. Under contract with the Postmaster General, agreeably to acts of Congress, of March 3d, 1847, and 16th July, 1848.

3d—New-York, by Charleston, Savannah, and Havana—Distance, 1,400 miles; New-York, to New Orleans, La—700 miles: and from Havana to Chagres, New-Grands—1,400 miles—Twice a month—Contracted for by G. Law, M. O. Roberts, & B. R. McIlvaine, at an annual cost of \$250,000. Under contract with the Secretary of the Navy, agreeably to act of Congress of the 3d March, 1847.

4th—Astoris, Oregon, by San Fra cisco, California, Mon-

the Navy, agreeably to act of Congress of the 3d March, 1847.

4th—Astoria, Oregon, by San Fra cisco, California, Monterey, and San Diego to Panama, New Granada—distance, 4.20 miles—once a month. Contracted for by W. H. Aspinwall, at an annual cost of \$199,000. Under contract with the Sacrotary of the Navy, sgreeably to act of Congress of 3d March, 1847; semi-monthly service is performed on this route, in connection with route No. 3; the additional compensation therefor remains to be adjusted.

4th—An extension: Panama to Chagres—Distance, 60 miles—Twice a month—\$30 per trip for first 180 lbs. in each mail, and \$12 for each succeeding 180 lbs. Service is performed by the New Grenadian Government, under treaty.

5th—New-York to Liverpool, England—Distance, 3,100 miles—Twice a month for eight months, and once a month the residue of the year. Contracted for by E. K. Gollins, James Brown and Stewart Brown, at an annual cost of \$335,000. Under contract with the Secretary of the Navy, sgreeably to an act of Congress of 3d March, 1847.

5th—New-York, by Cowes to Havre, France—Distance, 3,700 miles—Once every other month. Contracted for by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, Mortiner Livingston, Agent, at an annual cost of \$74,000. Embraced in the Bremen contract route, No. I, with Postmaster General.

S. R. HOBBIE, First As't P. M. G.

ALLEGED SLAVE CASE.

Judge Judson Postpones the Hearing until to-day-Probable Transfer to Judge Betts,

Our Reporter sends us the following proceed

ings in this case on Saturday morning: In the case of Henry Long, claimed by William Parker of Richmond, Va. in behalf of John T.

Smith, as a fugitive from slavery. The Court having adjourned to 11 o'clk Saturday forenoon the Marshal entered soon after that hour, holding in his hand a paper which was understood to be a communication from Judge Judson, directing a further adjournment until this day.

Judge Betts soon afterward entered and took his seat on the bench. He remarked that he understood Judge Judson still to be too much indisposed to hold Court, when the Marshal informed him that he had received a communication from Judge J. and handed him the paper, which Judge B. looked over. Judge B. then said, it has been stated abroad that he does not hold Court because he is indisposed; that is not so. Judge Judson, when appointed to assume for a while the judicial duties of the district, exercises the whole power while he continues in it. It is his sume the duties of the bench on Tuesday. The illness of Judge Judson is temporary, and he will probably continue this case on Monday, but even if he should conclude to leave on Monday, the business of the Circuit Court will proceed as usual.

It was suggested that the Court, possibly, might continue the case, but Judge B. said he would have no right to do that. It was finally concluded that in the event of Judge Judson being unable to attend on Monday, the proceedings would commence anew before Judge Betts. the testimony of Capt. Lamson, (who stated that he had seen Henry at Haskins & Libby's store, to which it was said Mr. Parker had let him out,) to be read from the notes of Judge J., Capt. L. being desirous to leave. The Court then adjourned to Monday.

[Judge Judson is U. S. District Judge for the District of Connecticut. Owing to the lamented indisposition of Judge Betts, (the Judge of this District) the last year, the business of the Court necessarily got behind hand. A law was passed by Congress, at its last session, authorising the Circuit Judge of the different Districts to appoint a District Judge of one district to act in another where indisposition or vacancy occurs. Judge Judson, by appointment of Judge Nelson, consequently assumed, temporarily, the duties of this District. He has dispatched much business, and afforded, we understand, much satisfaction, generally, to the gentlemen of the bar, and others, having business to do at the Court. On the adjournment of the Court on Tuesday, we understood his illness to proceed from cold, but it is said be is suffering from a painful malady with which he has been for some time afflicted]

SATURI	DAY, JAN. 4.
Haverstraw, N. Y. Jacksonville, N. Y. Mount Kisko, N. Y. Ovid, N. Y. White Plains, N. Y. Cameen Mills, N. Y.	1 Waitehall, N. Y. 1 Danbury, Conn. 2 Westport, Conn. 1 Putnam, Ohio. 2 Sandusky City, Ohio. 1 Troy, Pa. 1 Racine, Wis.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune. SATURDAY, JAN 4. Amesbury, Mass. 14 Portsmouth, Ohio.
Seuickly Bottom, Pa. 5 New-Haren, Vt.
Allegheny City, Pa. 25 Brewer, Me.
Nile, N. Y. 12 Athens, Ohio
Mexico, N. Y. 5 Kaiamazoo, Mich.
Royal Cab, Mich. 5 Lyndon, II.

Single Subscriptions from various Post-Offices. Massachusetts 4 New-Hampahire.

Connection 5 Vermont
New-York 3 Michigan
Wisconsin 1 Hillings

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .-Washington, Friday, January 3, 1801.—No. 1. The State of Missouri vs. The State of Iowa. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the decree of this Court, confirming the reports of the Commissioners, Surveyors, and Clerk, and establishing the boundary be between the said States as run and marked in pursuance of the decree of this Court at its last Term. No. 42. Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. E. Sickles et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Z. Collins Lee and Bradley for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff in court. No. 43. The Lawrence for the plaintiff in error. No. 43. The Louisville Manufacturing Com-pany, plaintiff in error, rs. M. Welch. This cause was submitted to the Court on a printed argument, by Mr. Butterworth, for the plaintiff in error. No. 33. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Girault et al. This cause was submitted to the Court on printed arguments, by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. S. Cocke for the defendant in

ANNUAL REPORT Of the County Superintendent of Common Schools of the City and County of New-

York. The Annual Report of JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq. Superintendent of Common Schools for this City, has been some days on our table. It is a very thorough and interesting document, containing much valuable information in regard to our Edu. cational system, and many valuable suggestions for improvements, &c. We select the following

paragraphs: ANNUAL REPORT.

To Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Superintendent of Com-

The Schools in the City and County of New-York, which participate in the distribution of the avails of the School Fund of the State, are two hundred in number: nearly all of which have been taught by qualified teachers the whole year, on of four weeks' vacation in the month of August.

The General Free School Law which has caused much discussion throughout the State, has not disturbed the working of our local system. Free Public Schools have been fully tested in this city, and their adaptation and capabilities are pretty well understood. The small fraction of the people who prefer parochial Free Schools, do not, in all probability, amount to more than from three to five per centum of our voters and tax payers. They have, however, exercised an influence in the community; and there has been an increase of Church Schools, into which have been gathered two or three thousand children more than were in such Schools eighteen months more than were in such Schools eignteen months ago. Most of these Schools are greatly inferior, from the manner of their organization, to the Common Schools. This particular preference of a portion of our people in favor of Church Schools is, however, an exercise of private judgment and individual right, which our free government guarantees to all its citizens. While I would discussed these people from such a decision and presuade these people from such a decision and preference, I must respect their consciences. A government which should interdict or contravene the right of parents in the choice of teachers for their children, is essentially arbitrary, and uncongenial with the feelings of the American

People.

The Common Schools, under the Board of Education, are gradually increasing in number and facilities for instruction; enlarging their bounds and liberalizing their policy, until they now in-clude in their several Schools more than four-fifths of all the children who attend School in the City of New-York.

following Summary exhibits the whole number taught, and the average attendance in the Schools of this City for the last year: Whole number Average

In 114 Schools of the Public School
Soc ety, including the Alms House
School on Randall s Island, with
1,143 admissions, 556 average attendance, and 8 Colored Schools,
with 2,020 whole number, and 616
average attendance.
52 Ward Schools.
18 Asylums and other Corporate
Schools. taught. 2,020

Total in all the Common Schools. 106,795

The law requires that this average should be ascertained by dividing the whole number of sessions or School times by 480. The Schools are generally taught but 48 weeks of ton sessions or School times. A deduction of four or five days, making eight or ten School sessions, is therefore made from the 240 School days, by reason of the bolidays allowed, such as 1st of January, 1st of May, 4th of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas May, 4th of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas days; so that, notwithstanding the large proportion of the year that our Schools are taught, it will be perceived that the divisor of 480 is too large for all the Schools except the Asylums.

In the 200 Schools, in which have been taught 106,798 individuals, with a large average attendance of 37,410, are not included the 7,638, with an average attendance of 2,490 in the 18 evening Schools; nor the 225, with an average of 150 in the three City Norman Schools; nor the 300, or thereabouts, who have been taught in the Free Academy.

Notwithstanding the great amount of prejudice in a portion of our people against color, and the increasing numbers of fugitive and ignorant black people who are constantly coming into the city, it is believed that New York has made more ample provisions for the education of this class of people than any other large town or city in the

world.
The Public School Society have had in their Schools, during 2,820 The Public School Society have had in their Schools, the past year, of this cass.

The Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children, have had.

The Colored Orphan Asylum has had.

And the Alma-House and the House of Refuge, have provided for probably.

From this it will be seen that the City of New-York has provided instruction and School accommodations for about one eighth of the whole col-ored population of the City. Beside the above, there is supported, during 17 weeks, an Evening School for colored persons, in which were taught SCHOOLS IN THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &C.

The Asylums of the city continue, with their accustomed fidelity to their voluntarily assumed trust, to fulfill the purposes of their establishment—all maintaing Schools. They are as follows, viz

No. Average
The Leake and Watta's Orphan House....230
News York Orphan Assignment

The Institution for the Blind, with many adult pupils—one of the purest of all our heaven-born charities—has a school adapted to the peculiar wants of its pupils. Its whole number has been

The Mechanical Society's Schools, to the extent only of their free scholarships, and the Hamilton Free School, participate in the School money.

There now remains no excuse for utter ignorance in any portion of our youthful population. Its existence, in those who have been long residents of the city, justilies the implication of criminal neglect, either on the part of the child, the parent, or, in case of orphanage, of the public authorities. It is a happy condition of society, when every member is alike protected and cared for. The questionable propriety of poor laws and pauper institutions may be discussed and consumer the parents of the care of the consumer to the consumer to the consumer to the consumer to the care of the troverted by political economists and mental speculators—but it is now a fully recognized Christian duty, beyond controversy, in our com-munity, that the poor must be educated. The COMMON SCHOOL is the significant and appropriate appellative of the great, pervading and fundamental Institution of the State, and especially of the City of New-York.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I have never had it in my heart to find fault with any of the Orphan Asylums of this city. They are all emanations of love and Christian sympathy for the helpless and the needy; but it has often struck me, in seeing with what zeal and assidaity the children are fed and taught, and exceed that the process of during seed to them. ercised, that the process of doing good to them would be carried further by giving them some in-dustrial employment for a few hours every day. Expense of their maintenance would thus be diminished, and habits of industry and a trade would be thus given to them early, by which they would soon become self-sustaining members of society. All the children in the House of Refuge are taught to work at some useful employment; the pupils, also, in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, are taught some handicraft business, by which they may become useful members of so-

ciety.

In the Institution for the Blind, the pupils are all taught some industrial occupation, such as making band boxes, baskets, mats, or are busied at some other in-door employment, suited to their condition. It is really wonderful with what skill and adaptation they apply themselves to over-come obstacles, and to accomplish whatever they

The blending, in the education of these persons in suitable alternation, industrial and mental in-struction and employment, tends to the best results, as can be abundantly shown, by citing ex amples of numerous individuals who have been educated in these institutious. The children of pappers are thus raised above the danger of becoming paupers themselves. The children of dis-solute and depredating parents are made capable of earning their own living; and those sons and daughters of misfortune, who have been deprived of a sense, are, by the compensatory means of their industrial education, made comparatively

[The remarks of Mr. McKeen on Statistics, &

regularity of Attendance, School Districts, Reading Scriptures, Libraries, Increase of Population, Good Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book. keeping, Truancy, Length of Schools, Salaries, Discipline, Teachers Licensed, Free Academy, Free Schools, and Rank of Teachers, we omit for

There has been some progress made in School Architecture, and the number of houses is constantly on the increase in this City. Since my last Annual Report, a large, commodious, and experiments of the Fight and the School Report of the Schoo pensive house, in Twentieth at in the Eighteenth Ward, has been finished, and is occupied by about 1,400 children; also, another exceedingly well-arranged house has been built, and is in use, in 125th st. Harlem. There is, also, one in Green-wich av. in the Ninth Ward; and another in process of erection in Allen st. in the Tenth Ward.
Appropriations have also been made for the purchase of lots of ground, for the erection of two other large houses—one in the Fifth Ward, and the other in the Sixteenth Ward. There is, ob-viously, a desire on the part of the Board of Edu-cation to multiply educational facilities commen-surate with the amazing increase of the City.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

These Schools, since their recent reorganization under the Board of Education, have been successful for three years. During seventeen weeks of the last Autumn and Winter, there were maintained eighteen of these Schools-twelve for males, five for females, and one for colored males. In these Schools were taught 7,638 persons, of whom 2,570 were over sixteen years of age. In these Schools were employed lifty six male and twenty seven female teachers, and three male teachers for the colored school.

Whole No. of white males, 5,255 Average attendance, 1,712 Do. do females, 2,166 Do. colored males, 217 Do. Total.........2,490 SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Schools are under the care and supervision of 373 officers, including Commissioners, Inspectors, and Public, Ward and Corporate Trustees, who have, with few exceptions, watched over and directed their operations with commendable fidel-ity. I have made 782 visits to the Schools during the year, for inspection and examination, and am happy to report, that they have increased in num-ber; the houses have been improved in their ar-rangements and accommodations; and both School officers and teachers have, in general, manifested a commendable zeal for the promotion of the cause of Common School education in the com-

CITY ITEMS.

WORLD'S FAIR.-We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia North American's Washington correspondence: The Secretary of the Navy has selected the frigate St. Lawrence to convey articles intended for the World's Fair.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.-The regular Weekly meeting of this body takes place at the New City Hall, to-morrow evening. The Congress now contains quite a full representation of the Industrial interests, and but very few Societies are without delegates.

STEAMERS .- The steamship Southerner, Capt. Dickinson, left this port on Saturday afternoon, for Charleston, and the new steamship Mexico, Capt-Williams, for New Orleans. The latter is to run as a mail steamer in the gulf. The names of their passengers will be found in another colum.

THE COURTS .- The General Term Supreme Court will open this forenoon for the giving of decisions. The Circuit and Oyer and Terminer will open before Judge Mitchell. The Superior Court, old branch, will open for trials, Judge Paine in the principal Court, and Chief Justice Oakley in the side branch. The Common Pleas commence their January term, the first Judge (Ingraham) in part 1, and Judge Daly in part 2. The transfered term of Superior Court, for arguments will also commence. In February the two branches of the Su. perior Court will unite.

FIRES .- Jan. 4, 4 P. M .- In the attic of No. 602 Grand at. Damage very slight.

Jan. 5, 114 P. M .- The clothing store of Chauncey Conner, corner of West and Harrison-sts. Nearly destroyed. Loss about \$1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. - The German and Hungarian Teachers' Association held a meeting on Saturday evening at 490 Pearl at. when the following officers were elected :

berg succeeds Mr. Ahrens. There are many eminent men in this Society, most of them having been distinguished in the late German Revolution; Mr. d'Oels was in the Frankfort Parliament we believe ; Mr. Heinsen, late publisher of the Schnellpost, Messrs. Ahrens, Ercnorn, &c. are members of the Society, the object of which is the assistance to employment of such competent persons of their nation as may need such help .-At the regular weekly meetings hereafter there will be lectures upon Education and Teaching, the first one to be given on Saturday evening next. Inquiries may be made and letters left at the bookstores of Helmich, Nassaust. and Radde,

N. Y. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.-We notice that this publication has just entered upon its sixth volume with valuable additions and improvements. It is one of the most efficient advocates and auxiliaries of universal education that the press sends forth, and should meet a generous and zealous support from the public. Joseph McKeen, Esq. our hard-working and highly popular County Superintendent, is the principal editor; S. S. Randali, State Superintendent, and J. S. Denman, are his assistants. These names are the best guarantee that could be asked or given for the valuable character of the Journal of Education. In the last number we find the following judicious remarks upon Home Instruction :

The educational processes which produce the best results, begin amid the privacies of sweet home. The breathing of a mother's love eastamp the soul, her tender dalliances should not be de-void of good instruction. It shall be one of our purposes to contribute something to aid the mo-ther in educating her children in the ways of wis-Much as we have severally labored and written for the promotion of Schools, we are free to confess that the best part of a child's education is given at home. The moral and religious instruction of children can by no means, and no where else be so well done as by maternal lips, within the sacred influences of the domestic altar. The first five years of the springtime of life are the most important for the forms-tion of character. We desire to contribute some-thing to aid those who have charge of this formstive period of life. We infend also that the Journal shall have some adaptation to every stage of mental development from the cradle to the full maturity of manhood. We shall often feel our own incompetency for this greatest and most delicate work that falls to the lot of man or woman, and shall draw upon the resources of the wise of other times and other countries, and trust that we shall not fail to give our readers, whether school-officers, teachers or parents, aid in the accomplish-ment of their important work.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.-The mail Pilot Live, from New-York Friday evening, did not arrive at Philadelphia until half-past 12 o'clock, owing to an accident on the Railroad about three miles fr. n Frenten. The main shaft of a locomotive wis broken, and of course the progress of the train was stopped until a messenger could be dispatched to Trenton to bring a locomotive to the train. Beyoud the detention of the mails and passengers, no injury was done.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Two of the city cars on the Harlem Railroad, met last night on the same track, by some mismanagement, near the corner

of Reade and Center-sts. Both cars were thrown off the track, without injury to the passengers; but one of the horses, a very fine animal, had his

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES .- On Saturday, a Mr. Robert Knox, merchant, doing business at 95 Beaver at entered a complaint before Justice Osborn, in which he alleges that Norris A. Phelps. commission merchant of 66 Broad-st. had obta ed, in connection with a man called John Q. Aded, in connection with a man called John Q. Ad-ams, the sum of \$6,000 in money and goods, by false and fraudulent representations. It appears, from the affidavits now on file before the magis-trate, that in September last, a lot of merchandise, consisting of tobacco, souff, and indigo, was on storage, belonging to a Mr. Hand. This property was for sale, and Mr. Knox was the agent or com-mission merchant, to dispose of it. An offer was mission merchant, to dispose of it. An offer was made by Mr. Phelps, to take the property in question, with a certain amount of cash, and give in exchange a deed of land, situated in Essex County, Mass consisting of twenty-two lots, as designated on a map exhibited, at the mominal value of \$12,000. The bargain was consumated in November, and soon after it was acsertained that the property in Essex County was greatly overrated, and that in fact the representations made by Mr. Phelps were false and untrue, by which Mr. Knox was induced to part with the money in question. Mr. Phelps, on hearing the complaint had been made against him, voluntarily appeared with his made against him, voluntarily appeared with his counsel yesterday afternoon, before the Magis-trate, and stated that on an investigation, he could show satisfa torily to the Court, that he was only show satisfa torily to the Court, that he was only acting as commission merchant in the matter for Mr. Adams. A hearing was granted by the Court, and set down for Thursday next, when the facts on the other side will be shown. Mr. Phelps entered bonds to the amount of \$5,000 for his ap-

STEALING A FANCY BOX .- A man calling him self David Foster was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing a fansy work-box and a lot of carpenters tools valued, in all, at over \$50, the property of Edward Madden. The magistrate committed the accused to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF STEALING -A man calling himself Caskin McCasker was arrested on Saturday by the Police of the Sixteenth Ward, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at near \$100, the property of Edward Miller, residing at 199 Twenty fifth-st. between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. On the arrest of the accused he denied most positively any knowledge of the missing on his way to the Police station house he informed the officer that he would show him where he could find the watch if he would go with him. The officer did so, and the prisoner conveyed him to a barrel situated in the basement of a new building, where the officer discovered the watch and chain secreted, evidently by the accused. The proper-ty together with the rogue was conveyed before magistrate, who committed him to prison for trial on the charge.

More Rescues .- Thomas L. Ogden, of Hunt-MORE BEACUES.—Thomas L. Ogden, of Huntington, L.I. on Saturday afternoon at 41 o'clock, fell into the River at Peck slip. He was rescued by officer Harbison, of the Fourth Ward.

John Gannon, of 208 Hester at. fell overboard at the foot of James et. at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and was saved by officer Colgan, of the

Fourth Ward. Accident.—About 1 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Henry Elsmann fell from his cart in Eighthav. corner of 18th at and received a severe wound in the hand, by a kick from his horse. He was relieved by Dr. Elliot, and taken home by the 16th Ward Police.

Run Oven .- On Saturday evening, a man named Stephen McCarty was run over by a stage at the corner of Broadway and John st. He was taken to the City Hospital by Sergeant Roberts

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE—Lydia Ann Flynn, a denizen of a house of ill-fame in Water st. on Saturday jumped off the wharf at Roosevelt-st. but was rescued by officers McGrame and Duffy of the Fourth Ward.

Lost Signs .- Officers Weeks and Howard of the 18th Ward, found on Saturday night at the corner of 4th-av. and 27th at. four Signs, bearing the names of Mrs. J. Hetberich, Mrs. Lewis Smythe, Mrs. D. L. Grear, and L. Veitch.

STEALING CALICO .- On Saturday afternoon, Mary Magnes was detected in stealing a piece of calico from the store of J. A. Lane, 23 Catherine-st. Taken to the Police Court.

SAVED.—At 9 o'clock, Saturday evening, a man in attempting to jump upon a boat at Fulton Ferry, fell into the river. He was rescued by Officer Connelly and others.

Counterveiter.-A fellow named Jack Joseph was seized on Saturday at the Cortland st. ferry for passing counterfeit sixpences.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

BALL.-The A. B. Hodge's Guard will give a Ball at the Equestrian Institute January 29, being for the benefit of Mr. S. Way.

LAUNCH OF THE INO.-The beautiful clipper ship Ino, built for Sifkin & Ironside, was launched from the yard of Perrine, Patterson and Stack on Saturday morning. The Ino is a fine specimen of naval architecture, and adds valuable testimony to the widely acknowledged skill and taste of her

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

CONGREGATION PRECIPITATED INTO A CELLAR. -A distressing accident occurred at Reynolds-ville, Jefferson Co. the other day, during quarterby meeting. An invitation was given for persons to come forward for prayer; a large number presented themselves, and the congregation pressed forward to see the proceedings, when the joists oder the floor gave way, and about one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children, were precipitated in the cellar, in a heap, with a glow ing stove in the center. Several were injured more or less—four being badly burned. One has since died. [Jersey City Advertiser, Jan. 4.

The following is the population of the se-

veral townships of Esser	County:
North Ward	Elizabeth
E South Ward9058	Weatfield and Plainfield 4022 Bloomfield
Total Newark38,893 Orange	Californii 2079
Livingston1151	Springfield1990

There are 6 slaves; 1 in Newark, 1 in Belleville, 3 in Westfield and Plainfield, and 1 in Cald-

The net proceeds of the late fair for the benefit of the Newark Orphan Asylum amounted to the handsome sum of \$1,573 61, being the lar-gest amount, we believe, received on a similar occasion within that city.

plegate, of Dover, Ocean Co. on Wednesday last. While on a bunting excursion, his gun acidentally went off, lodging its contents in his abdomen, from which he survived but a few hours. The friends of a Railroad from the New-York State line, through Sussex and Warren to the Delaware Water Gap, are still agitating the

subject. An engineer and his party are now making explorations in Warren Co. in order to carry The Griat Mill of Tuttle & Clark, near Cen-

terville, in Sandystown township, Sussex County-took fire on Monday night last, and was totally consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, and

LAW COURTS. COURT CALENDAR .- This Day .- CIRCUIT

COURT -Nos 1 to 15 inclusive.
Common Pleas -Part I - Odd numbers from to 19. Part II—The even numbers from 2 to 20. Superior Court.—Trials — Nos. 20, 135, 85, 149, 88, 141, 100, 177, 192, 193, 159, 59, 73, 2, 138, 8, 22, 30, 145, 74, 9, 173, 139, 178, 487, 184, 201, 203, 205

SUPERIOR COURT .- Transferred Calendar -

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Special Term

Before Judge Woodruff - New York Fire Department vs. Edmund L. Gale. - In this case it

will be recollected the Fire Department obtained judgment sgainst Mr. G. for \$11,000, for breach of the fire laws as related to the erection of a block of 11 buildings by him. He comes in asking that the default may be set aside. Ordered that the default be so far opened as to allow the defendant to answer within 10 days, on payment of costs of the default, and \$8 costs of the motion—the judgment entered to stand as security, and all proceedment entered to stand as security, and all proce ings to be stayed, or the defendant is at liberty to give an undertaking, with sureties, to be approved by a Judge of the Court, to pay all that may be recovered, with costs, &c in which case the judg-

nent may be vacated.

In Chambers—Habeas Corpus—The People ex rel. Marx Kelsch vs. Barbara Kelsch—Mr. K. the relator, has sued out a habeas corpus to obtain the relator, has sued out a habeas corpus to obtain possession of his three children, (12 and 4 years and an infant about 16 months old,) now in posses-sion of their mother. Mr. and Mrs. K. have sepa-rated, she having filed a bill of divorce in the Sa-preme Court on the ground of infidelity, which is desied on his part. She took her children with

The application is resisted, principally on the ground that the suit being pending in the Supremo Court, application for the custody of the children should have been made to that Court, which claims, and has a right, pursuant to the old chancery powers, to the disposition of the children, while a suit for divorce may be pending in the Court. A return was filed and the causa adjourned.—Messrs Graham and Carpentar annual court. ed.—Messrs Graham and Carpenter appeared on the part of the application, and Mr. Bryan for Mr.

The Legislature is still in session, and but little important business has as yet been transacted, although there is much matured. We notice a bill has passed the House providing for the organization of a separate Supreme Court, and it was believed it would pass the Senate.

The subject of Internal Improvements is creating much interest, and it is probable some definite system will be adopted. The Committee on this subject has reported a bill to incorporate the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central

tailroad Company.

The Tallahassee Sentinel remarks, that ac elections have yet taken place. A U.S. Senator, four Judges, and several State officers are to be elected. Hon. D. L. Yulee has received the caucus nomination for reflection to the United States Senate. He is said to have secured a vote of more than two-thirds in caucus; but still it is reported that his reelection is not altogether se cure, some of the party entertaining apparently insuperable objections to him. He received 26 out of 31 Opposition votes in the Legislature.

California Physicians.

To the Editor of The Tribune : Below is an extract from a letter from a brother at San Francisco, and I present it to your readers that they may know what to expect from California doctors. My brother had an attack of dyseatery of four weeks' continuance, which brought him very near to death.

"I mentioned in my last that my sickness would probably spoil the best part of \$1,000. Since then the doctor has handed me his bill, Since then the doctor has handed me his bill, which is \$1,200 for four weeks' attendance. Is not this discouraging? I have thought several times that if I am sick again, the moment I am well enough to sit up I will start for home, if I have but 50 cents left after paying my passage. Mine is only one instance of an exorbitant doctor's bill, and must not by any means be regarded as an exception. There are many, very many, where this will bear no comparison. I look upon the whole class as a band of pirates, land sharks, or anything you please. Many a poor fellow has or anything you please. Many a peor fellow has worked and toiled for months, and then been stripped of every dollar, for a few days attendance, by these unprincipled bloodsuckers. The liability of getting sick, and the certainty of these outrageously exorbitant doctors' bills, have driven more people out of the country than all other causes combined. I sometimes think it is best that no more of us are here, for it would all poor, taking care of each other. "San Francisco, Friday, Nov. 15, 1859."

San Juan de Nicaragua. NEW-York, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1851. To the Editor of The Tribune:

In the interesting letter letter published in your paper of this morning from San Juan de Nicarague, there occurs a sentence calculated, in my judgment, to mislead the public mind, and as such judgment, to mislead the public mind, and as a such calling for correction. The following is the sentence to which I refer—"The present San Juan de Nicaragua properly bears the English name of Greytown, for nothing has been left of the old town since the English occupation." Why "preperly," Mr. Editor? Did the English "properly," when consider the town? De they occupation. get possession of the town? Do they occupy it "properly?" Did they change its name "properly" from San Juan de Nicaragua to Greytown? If the town "properly" bears the name of Greytown, then do the English now "properly" bold possession of it. I trust, Sir, you will see the propriety of correcting the error into which your correspondent has fallen. In this case, there is a great deal in a name. Why the very name, San Juan de Nicaragua indicates that the town is the rightful property of the State of Nicaragan; while the fact of the English having changed the name to "Greytown" involves an admission of their guilt. I feel that this is a matter about which the truth should be spoken. If we do not, as it seems to me we are bound to, sustain the rights of Nicaragua, assuredly we should not do any-thing to disparage them.
I am yours, &c. A DAILY READER.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is the official return of the present naval force of the United Kingdom: The royal navy consists of 671 ships of war, either in ordinary or in commission, varying from 2 to 120 guns each; in commission, varying from 2 to 120 guns each; of this number 178 are armed steamers, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles for active sea ser-vice. This fleet, the largest of any maritime power on the globe, employs in time of peace, 35,000 to 40,000 able bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 13,000 Royal Marines, consisting of 102 companies, divided into four divisions.

FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIK.-The Telegraph states that a fire occurred in that village on Monstates that a fire occurred in that village on Monday night last, which destroyed the stores occupied by Messrs. J. R. Hallenbeck, Grocer; A. Van Kleeck, Hatter, and Moses Dame, Druggist. The buildings were mostly insured, and being wood and old at that, it will be more a matter of gain than loss. Mr. Hallenbeck was fully insured, Mr. Van Kleeck loses about \$1,590, Mr. Dame about the same amount. The house and farniture of Gen. T. L. Davies were also damaged some-

BOAT CAPSIZED AND THREE LIVES LOST .-BOAT CAPSIZED AND THREE LIVES LOST.—
The Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas learns that when
the steamboat Mary Clifton, on a recent trip from
Mobile to Montgomery, was a few hours out from
Mobile, the bursting of a jar of alcohol occasioned the cry of fire to be raised, which caused
such a panic on board, as to induce some of the
hands, in the most reprehensible manner, and
regardless of every other consideration than
their own personal safety, to spring into the jawl
and strike for the shore, but by some mismanagement, in their sellish eagerness to save them-selves at the expense of the lives of others, the boat was ensized, and three of their number drowned. The engines in the meantime had been stepped and the fire extinguished without

Fire in Carotville.—The new and extensive building called Capin's Block, in Cabotville, Mass. was seriously damaged by fire on Wednesday morning. Among the sufferers are Mr. G. S. Chapin, Mrs. Wait, milliner, E. B. Haskell, grocer, Dr. Morgan, dentist, and T. S. Morgan, jeweler. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000, which was principally covered by insurance.

The ship Charles Crooker, Capt. Duncas. cleared from Charleston on the 31st ult. for Liver-pool, with the following large and valuable cargo: 223 bales Sea Island and 4,131 do. Upland Cotton, 51 bbls. Turpentine, and 125 bags Cotton Seed-the Cotton weighing 1,645,942 lbs. and the whole cargo valued at \$227,599, being the largest cargo ever cleared from that port.

BOSTON ITEMS.—During the past year there was 182 Denthein Boston of small pox, the largest number for many years. The number of Births was 5,000, Marriages 2,500, and Deaths 3,667.... The number of immigrants was 30,075, who arrived in 1,007 vessels. About 20,000 were Irish....The amount of City debt on the 31st December, exclusive of the Water debt, was \$1,756,

The total value of real and personal estate in Queens Co is \$12,484,750. The total amount of taxes raised for the year, 1850, \$40,931 13.